

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
AND AUSTRALIA, 20, and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OVERSEAS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERSEAS TRADE REPORT
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ESTABLISHED 1857

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. [1374]

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THE PACIFIC COAST LUMBER MILLS, LTD.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FOR
DOCK-YARDS: DECKING, SHEATHING, TIMBERS, SPARS, &c.
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RED CROSS WHISKY
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Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [a29]

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UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design
No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels
to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra
heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible
Pocket Plates best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth,
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12 Selected Ash Cues.
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Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
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can be had on application from the Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [697-1]

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The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
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TO HIS MAJESTY
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By Royal
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How to play Water Polo. [a32]

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [176]

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Hongkong, 7th January, 1909. [37]

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Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]

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Every Comfort.
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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a230]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel.
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Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.
MODERATE RATES.
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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
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from Canton, give easy communication with
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THE MANAGER. [a196]

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SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUMONT.
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GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and special attention given
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REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor. [a1623]

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Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
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excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

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A Very Fine Selection in Great Variety—
MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES, CALA-
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HOLDERS, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES
in real CROCODILE SKIN, SNAKE SKIN,
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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [29]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
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LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 22ND, 1909.

In McClure's Magazine for the current month we have the final instalment of the translation of General KUROPATKIN's suppressed book on the war. Although in the previous instalments we have had very trenchant criticism of the discipline of the army in the field under "officers who could not lead," the author has not a shadow of doubt of Russia's eventual success, had the war been prolonged. "Never in our military history," he says, "has Russia sent out forces of such strength as in September 1905 when we unexpectedly received the fatal news that an agreement between our representatives and the Japanese had been reached at Portsmouth." By that time, he goes on to explain, they had rid themselves largely of the older reserves by sending them to the rear-guard and had obtained in exchange several hundred thousand young men—new recruits, enlisted as regulars, a great proportion of whom had volunteered to join the army. For the first time since the beginning of the war the army was filled up to its full complement. An army of a million men, well organised, seasoned by fighting and supplied with officers upon whom they could thoroughly rely, were preparing to continue the bloody conflict, with the Japanese, when, owing to "painful internal disorders, and a hostile or, at best,

indifferent sentiment among the Russian public toward the war," an "unfortunate peace" was concluded by Russia. The result of this premature conclusion of peace, he says, is that the "Yellow Peril," only recently foreseen, has now arrived. It is in the author's summing up of the lessons of the war that we are now chiefly interested. Consolation is derived from the consciousness which the war gave to Russia that her Western neighbours are not cherishing any plans of conquest so far as Russia is concerned. Complications had been feared and this fear, General KUROPATKIN says, influenced the fortunes of the war, because her best troops were withheld to defend Russia when they should have been at the front in the Far East. He goes on to point out that the chief work of the Russian army in the last two hundred years has consisted in the enlargement of the Empire's boundaries on the North-West and on the South, and the result has been that the boundaries of the Empire have begun to be surrounded by a population "not sufficiently amalgamated" with the Russian people. In this respect, he says, Russia's frontiers now are less favourable in a military sense than they were in 1700. Russia, in her frontier of 11,000 miles, contiguous to nine different kingdoms needs, in his opinion, no alterations in her boundary lines. In a Report to the Emperor in 1900, he wrote—

"However legitimate may be our desire to possess outlets to the Black Sea and upon the Indian and Pacific Oceans, yet these matters affect the interest of almost the entire world so deeply that if we started to secure them, we should have to prepare for a conflict against a coalition consisting of England, Germany, Turkey, Austria, and China and Japan. It is not the mere fact of Russia's movement toward this or that of the outlets just mentioned that is terrible to these Powers, but the consequences that would ensue should the attempt be successful. The possession of the Bosphorus and of an outlet to the Mediterranean Sea would enable us to take decisive action in the Egyptian question, in order to make the Suez Canal international. An outlet on the Indian Ocean would constitute a permanent threat to India. But the thing certain, most of all, to frighten the more cultured peoples of Europe and America, which furnish the whole world with the products of their factories and foundries, would be Russia's entrance into competition with them for the world's market. Holding in our hands railway lines connecting the Pacific Ocean and the Baltic Sea, and having outlets to the Mediterranean and the Indian and Pacific Oceans, Russia, with her inexhaustible natural wealth, would become a formidable commercial competitor to the powers of the entire world.

"In view of the vast bodies of armed forces that the nations concerned possess, it is obvious that neither in the eighteenth nor the nineteenth centuries have we encountered such difficulties and dangers as we should inevitably encounter in wars in the twentieth century waged in conflicts for warm seas. The forces of the present generation might prove insufficient for the attainment of possessions necessary only to future generations. More than that, an examination of our military forces might lead to the conclusion that the execution of new tasks, indispensable for the Russia of the year 2,000—with its 400,000,000 of population—is not only beyond the strength of the generation now living, but that now, in consequence of the relatively greater military preparedness of our neighbours, even the maintenance of Russia's present boundaries in their integrity would become extremely difficult."

That is an eminently satisfactory view of the Russian position so far as the world at large is concerned, but General KUROPATKIN shares with H.M. the KAIBER as overwhelming dread of the "Yellow Peril." He has always, he says, been a thoroughly convinced advocate of the idea that peaceful co-operation between Russia and England in Asia was imperative, and an opponent of all offensive plans in the direction of India. Establishment of friendly relations with England is not only a natural but desirable, he says, "for, in the event of a rebellion against England in India, we should be on the side of the English." The twentieth century, in General KUROPATKIN's opinion, is bound to bring a terrible conflict in Asia between Christian and non-Christian races, and he adds: "For the good of humanity, it is imperative and necessary that in the conflict we should be the ally of Christian England against the non-Christian races of Asia." Sir ROBERT HART, on the other hand, has been comforting the world with the reflection on the development of China as a military power will afford a guarantee of permanent international peace. Time alone will decide which is the true prophet. No man can say what will happen, but we should imagine that the cultural progress of the Asiatic races, the growing success of diplomacy and the development of international commerce, combined with an almost entire absence of religious fanaticism in Asia, all tend to discredit the bogey of a great conflict in which the whole military strength of non-Christian Asia will be measured against the amalgamated forces of Christian Europe.

Yesterday's bulletin said: "Her Excellency Lady Lugard's condition, although varying during the course of the day, is on the path of improvement."

Owing to the incidence of the China New Year's holiday there will be no issue of the Hongkong Daily Press to-morrow. The latest telegrams will be issued in the Morning Shipping Extra.

Mr. A. J. Brockway, private secretary to H.E. the Governor, leaves to-morrow on a trip for Nigeria where he takes up the duties of an Assistant Resident. He is going direct and expects to reach his destination in little over a month.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, the Imperial Opium Commissioner appointed to represent Great Britain at the forthcoming International Opium Conference, arrived in Hongkong yesterday. He was the guest of H.E. the Governor until his departure this morning.

Mr. George Joseph Lavino, of 4, Whitehall-court, London S.W., late Consul-General for the Netherlands at Singapore, who died at Lucerne on November 18, left estate of the gross value of £35,713, of which the net personality has been sworn at £34,724. He left his collection of Eastern arms to Sir Eyre Coote, of West Park, Damerham, Salisbury.

The Mail Tables annually published at the Hongkong Daily Press Office, are now ready for the current year. They give the dates of departure of the English, French, German, American and Canadian Mails from Hongkong with the approximate dates of arrival at their destinations, and they show also the earliest dates at which replies to letters may be expected. The usefulness of these Mail Tables is obvious.

In the King's speech read at the prorogation of Parliament the following paragraph occurs:—"I have appointed Commissioners to attend the International Conference which is to meet Shanghai in February to investigate the opium trade and opium habit in the Far East, and to offer suggestions for measures which the Powers concerned may adopt for the gradual suppression of the cultivation, traffic, and use of opium within their Eastern possessions, with a view to assisting China in her purpose of eradicating the opium trade in the Chinese Empire."

The Alexandra Cinematograph, 2, Zetland Street, after being rebuilt, reopened its doors last night to a numerous audience which very much appreciated the pictures. The subjects were well chosen and the entertainment is of a higher standard than usually seen in the Colony. The proprietor intends to make it a family attraction and will cater for schools. There are subjects in preparation which will however please grown-ups. A matinee for children is announced in our advertising columns for this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon 3 p.m., at which children and adults are admitted at half price.

The Salvation Army, in Java, has departed on a new line of work by taking up Government contracts, through its Commander, at Samarang. It has contracted to supply the Government hospitals there with rations and other supplies. The contract runs from 1909 to 1913. The Salvationists have also taken over the management of the Government Leprosy hospital there for a while on trial. They had offered to run the establishment in return for a grant-in-aid from Government. The patients dislike the arrangement, from fear that they would be compelled to follow strict rules and be made to work for the benefit of the Army. The subsidy is less than the Government outlay on the Asylum.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—I was unfortunately absent when the result of the poll was declared yesterday evening, and desire to take this opportunity of publicly thanking my supporters and assuring them that I shall do my best to justify the confidence which they have reposed in me. I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GERARD H. L. FITZ WILLIAMS.

31, Queens Road, January 21st.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The spacious tent at Causeway Bay was well filled again last night when the skilful performers, of which this circus is composed once more scored a success. Gymnasts, dancers and acrobats were seen at their best, and that their performances were appreciated the rapturous applause of the spectators bore witness. Pure, unalloyed mirth was furnished by the clever clowns of the troupe, while the performances of the tigers, ponies and other animals reflects the highest credit on their trainers. There can be no doubt that much time and patience had been expended on their education. Before the opening of the circus, and during the intermission, the spectators had an opportunity of inspecting the splendid menagerie and a large crowd surrounded the cages of the various wild beasts or made friends with the elephant, who will display his qualities as a performer in the arena on Monday. From every point of view the circus can be regarded as a great success, combination, skill and all other qualifications necessary to this end being incorporated in Harmston's.

To-day, being a public holiday, there will be a matinee at 3.30 p.m., the management being satisfied that the afternoon performances are appreciated. This fact is borne out by the large attendance which assembled on Wednesday afternoon. There will also be a matinee on Saturday afternoon, and without doubt there will be a large attendance in the afternoon and again in the evening.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 21st inst. and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Sikkim R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived in New York on Wednesday the 20th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver a.m. on Sunday the 17th inst. for Hongkong via the usual Ports of Call.

TELEGRAMS.

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THE JAPANESE DIET.

TOKYO, January 21st.
The Diet resumed its sittings to-day and the Budget was introduced.
In the House of Peers Count Katsura, the premier, outlined his policy.

STEAMER WRECK ON THE JAPAN COAST.

TOKYO, January 21st.
The steamer "Adato," for which Messrs. Dodwell and Co. are the agents, stranded at Oshima on Tuesday night in a snowstorm.
Her position is reported to be hopeless.

The steamer was bound from Yokohama for Hongkong.
[The "Adato," which belongs to the Ocean Navigation Company, Glasgow, is a steel screw steamer of 3347 tons. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1899.]

THE TOKYO TRAMWAY AFFAIR.

TOKYO, January 21st.
The petition presented to the Home Office by the Tokyo Tramway Co. has been rejected on the ground that the figures given in the petition are inaccurate.
[Our Tokyo correspondent deals fully with this matter in his letter published in another column of to-day's issue.]

CALIFORNIA AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.
LONDON, January 20th.

The Governor of California, in a statement made after a conference with the leaders in the State Legislature, says he is convinced that no Anti-Japanese legislation will be enacted. He is satisfied that the legislators and people of California appreciate the efforts of the Federal Government to induce Japan to arrest emigration to the Pacific Slope, and, in his judgment, it would be a serious mistake to enact Anti-Japanese laws. The wishes of the Federal Government should, and will, be carefully considered by California.

BRITISH ARMY AEROPLANE SMASHED.

LONDON, January 20th.
The re-modelled Army aeroplane made two short flights at Aldershot to-day.
It fell in the second effort ten feet and was smashed, but nobody was hurt.

THE BOYCOTT IN TURKEY.

LONDON, January 21st.
The Government of Turkey has instructed the Customs Authorities to proceed with the necessary measures to suppress the boycott of Austrian and Bulgarian products inasmuch as Austro-Hungary are taking steps towards settling existing differences and a decision has been taken to establish an agreement with Bulgaria.

DOCK STRIKE IN RANGOON.

Several Chinese clerks, employed by firms shipping rice in the steamer *Palitana*, struck work at Rangoon, on December 30, and tried to prevent others from carrying on their duties. The officers of the ship, assisted by European and Burmese sailors, quickly overawed them and word was sent to the British India Company's head office, whence the Port Police were notified of the occurrence. The Superintendent despatched native constables under European sergeants to the scene, and they soon drove the clerks off the ship and restored order.

The reason given for the disturbance was that the ships' officers refused to serve the Chinese clerks with food. This is an unusual demand on the part of Chinese clerks, and has never been granted. Later in the day a compromise was effected. The prompt action of the ship's officers and tally clerks prevented serious trouble from occurring.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

ARMY V. NAVY.

A two days' match between teams representing the Army and Navy was concluded on the ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club yesterday, and ended in a win for the Army eleven by seven wickets and five runs. There were many spectators present on both days, and on each afternoon a band was in attendance. On Wednesday the band of H.M.S. *Bedford* provided the music, while yesterday afternoon selections were played by the band of the 105th Mahatras. The feature of the game was the remarkable batting of the Rev. Mansdrell of the Naval eleven who recorded the large score of 260 and carried his bat. This was in the first innings of the Navy. In the same innings the tidy score of 68 was contributed by Oliver before he was given out l.b.w. In the second innings of the sailors the total score fell considerably, Mullenoux's 36 being the highest number of runs registered, while the Rev. Mansdrell again made 32 before being run out. In the first innings of the Army Lieut. Anderson contributed the good score of 110, and Lieut. Bagnall 84. The second innings closed with the loss of four wickets. Captain Beasley, not out, having then contributed 60 runs. In the first innings of the Navy the majority of the wickets fell to Baird, and in second Garnett took six for a total of 63 runs. The most successful bowlers for the Navy were Mullenoux and Walter. Scores and analysis are as follows:—

NAVY: 1st INNINGS.			
Rev. Mansdrell, not out	260		
Exp. Faint, b. Anderson	0		
Commander Walter, St. Green, b. Garnett	4		
Lieut. Baird, St. Green, b. Garnett	3		
Mr. Johnston, b. Murray, b. Baird	14		
Mr. Oliver, l.b.w., b. Baird	63		
Lieut. Mullenoux, b. Baird	36		
Lieut. Mullenoux, b. Baird	6		
Lieut. Edgell, c. and b. Baird	1		
Staff-Surgeon Tomkinson, b. Bagnall	16		
Lieut. Haddon, c. Green, b. Anderson	13		
Exp. Lieut. Edwards, c. Stodd, b. Anderson	15		
Extras	10		
Total	448		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Baird	19	8	134
Garnett	13	1	81
Bagnall	9	9	50
Anderson	11	1	27
Beasley	4	—	2
Chibchester	4	—	2
Houghton	3	8	21

ARMY: 1st INNINGS.			
Capt. Beasley, not out	41		
Lieut. Green, b. Mansdrell	11		
Lieut. Houghton, b. Walter	58		
Lieut. Anderson, c. Johnston, b. Mullenoux	110		
Capt. Garnett, c. Baird, b. Mullenoux	22		
Lieut. Bagnall, c. Edgell, b. Mullenoux	11		
Captain Baird, c. Mansdrell, b. Walter	40		
Lieut. Studd, b. Mullenoux	9		
Lieut. James, b. Mullenoux	4		
Captain Murray, not out	22		
Lieut. Lippmann, b. Mullenoux	4		
Extras	38		
Total	394		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Mullenoux	28	1	113
Mansdrell	24	2	124
Walter	19	1	81
Haddon	8	—	3
Bedwell	9	—	17

NAVY: 2nd INNINGS.			
Rev. Mansdrell, not out	32		
Lieut. Haddon, c. Green, b. Garnett	0		
Commander Walter, b. Baird	19		
Mr. Oliver, St. Green, b. Garnett	8		
Exp. Lieut. Edwards, c. Houghton, b. Garnett	3		
Mr. Johnston, c. Lippmann, b. Garnett	16		
Lieut. Mullenoux, c. Anderson, b. Lippmann	36		
Staff-Surgeon Tomkinson, not out	4		
Lieut. Edgell, c. Green, b. Garnett	7		
Lieut. Baird, St. Green, b. Lippmann	4		
Extras	14		
Total	131		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Garnett	15	1	63
Anderson	8	1	26
Baird	5	1	25
Bagnall	2	—	18
Lippmann	4	1	6

ARMY: 2nd INNINGS.			
Captain Beasley, not out	90		
Captain Murray, c. Mansdrell, b. Walter	1		
Lieut. Houghton, c. Mansdrell, b. Walter	23		
Lieut. Anderson, b. Haddon	19		
Lieut. Bagnall, c. Oliver, b. Garnett	84		
Captain Garnett, not out	4		
Extras	14		
Total	131		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Mullenoux	10	1	46
Walter	10	1	46
Haddon	8	—	27
Mansdrell	2	—	1

LEAGUE CRICKET.			
The week-end engagements are:—			
22nd—Kowloon v. Police.			
23rd—Craigengower v. Kowloon.			
Telegraphs v. Police.			
Civil Service v. R.G.A.			

OTHER MATCHES.			
22nd—H.K.C.C. v. United Services.			
Craigengower v. Parsees.			
LEAGUE FOOTBALL.			
23rd—Lusitano v. R.A.M.C.			
Bufs v. R.G.A.			
Y.M.C.A. v. R.E.			
SHIELD FOOTBALL.			
23rd—Naval Yard v. B.O.C.			

LUSITANO V. R.A.M.C.			
This match of the day will be played on the Military ground, kick off at 2.30. Bufts: Fitzpatrick; Ruler and Bartlett; Dore, Wren and Tompsett; Kelly and Browster; Taylor; Drey and Barker. R.A.G. Beasley; Orley and Waters; Jones, Hutton and Weaver; Cramp and Macfarlane; Watte; Bellis and Nash. Reserves—Heron and Honeysett. Mr. Bunyard will referee the match.			

Y.M.C.A. V. R.E.			
This interesting meeting will also take place on the Military ground, the kick off being timed for 4 o'clock. Team: Y.M.C.A.—Atkins, Hamilton and M'Cubbin; Storr; Wharton and Gregory; Weaver and Wilson; Kelly; Bevan and Beadmore; Edwards; M'Croxy, and Lamb; Jackson and Morrish; McCreary; Taylor and LeGrove. Corpl. Edwards will act as referee.			

CRAGENGOWER C.C. V. KOWLOON C.C.
This match will take place on Saturday, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp on the ground of the former Club. Craigengower team will be as follows: G. A. Hancock, (Capt.) R. Bass, A. O. Brawn, W. H. Vivesah, A. Osman, J. Kinnaird, J. D. Noria, R. Peetoni; L. A. Rose, M. E. Asger, and S. B. Battilwara. Kowloon will be represented by the same team which played on Friday.

TELEGRAPH V. POLICE.
This match will be played on Saturday on the Naval Ground, commencing at 2 p.m. Teams: Telegraphs—C. B. Franklin, A. W. J. Peake, C. E. Shields, R. B. Beattie, P. Linton, R. E. H. Oliver, S. Lack, J. D. Woods, W. E. Warburton, E. W. Day, and A. H. Young. Police—King, Langley, Kerr, Kent, Pitt, Edwards, Foley, Ogg, Ball, Taylor and Cooke.

OTHER CRICKET MATCHES.

CRAGENGOWER V. PARSEES.
This match will take place to-day (Chinese New Year's Day) at 2.15 p.m. on the Craigengower ground. Craigengower Team: G. A. Hancock, (Capt.) L. A. Rose, A. Osman, M. E. Asger, P. Currie, J. H. N. Mody, K. Bass, W. H. Vivesah, J. W. Stewart, J. D. Kinnaird and Phillips.

CLUB V. THE UNITED SERVICES.
The annual match between the above teams will be played on the Club's ground on Friday, and Saturday, the 22nd and 23rd instant, commencing on both days at 11 a.m. The W. C. D. following will represent the Club: Turner, H. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. E. Lanning, H. R. Makin, R. O. Hutchison, A. Claxton, A. P. Dashwood, A. Mackenzie, F. H. H. Stevens, and E. Irving.

UNITED SERVICES V. H.K.C.C.
Teams representing the United Services and the Hongkong Cricket Club start a two days' match at 11 a.m. to-day. By the courtesy of Flag Captain Clinton Baker and the officers, the band of H.M.S. *King Alfred* will play on the ground to-day from 3 to 5 p.m. To-morrow (Saturday) by kind permission of Lieut. Colonel Bayard, D.S.O., and officers, the band of the Bufts will play during the afternoon.
Commanders H. Lyon, A.D.C., and the officers of the Fleet, Major-General Broadwood, C.B., and the officers of the Bufts, the R.G.A., the 13th Rajputs, the 130th Mahatras Light Infantry and the H.K.S.B. R.G.A. will be at home on the ground on each afternoon.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

LEAGUE TABLE.						
Club	Played	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Per cent.
H.K. "B"	7	7	0	0	7	100
Civil Service	9	7	1	1	6	75
Hongkong "A"	7	3	1	3	2	50.00
Telegraphs	7	4	2	1	8	33.33
G. of Artillery	6	2	3	1	1	-20.00
Straitenpower	9	2	3	4	1	-20.00
Hongkong Police	6	1	4	1	3	-60.00
London	8	1	7	0	6	-75.00
Royal Engineers	9	1	7	1	6	-75.00
N.B.—A Win counts 1 point.						

HOCKEY.

To-day the U.S.R. Club will meet a hockey team from the Canton Sports Club. The match which takes place at Kowloon, commences at 4 p.m. On Saturday the visitors will meet the H. K. Hockey Club on the U. S. R. C's ground at Happy Valley, starting at 4 o'clock. The following will represent H.K. H.C.—Goal, C. C. F. Cunningham; Backs, T. M. Knott and J. P. McGillivray; Halves, H. L. O. Garrett, C. B. Johnson, and W. Waterhouse; forwards, H. G. Bailey, R. P. Carter, L. G. Bird, H. V. Wilkinson, and T. H. King. The other teams are: Canton—Saunders, Thomas, Pratt, Baker, Appel, Brister, Kennet, Drummond, Wallis, Eeger, A. N. Other. U.S.R.C.—Kilwan, Ormsby, Collingwood, Thompson, Paxton, Cooper, Waller, White, Byrner, Mullins, A. N. Other.

H.K. HOCKEY CUP COMPETITION.

The draws in this competition have taken place. The 15th Rajputs meet the H.K. S.B.R.G. A in the first round, which has to be completed by January 31st, the winners meeting R.G.A. in the second round. The other draws in the second round are: 105th Mahrattas v. H.M.S. "King Alfred," H.K. Hockey Club v. U.S.R. Club; Kowloon H.C. v. the Buffs. The second round is to be completed by February 15th, the third by February 28th and the final by March 13th.

Y. M. C. A.

The annual meeting of members of the European Y.M.C.A. was held yesterday evening at the Rooms, Alexandra Buildings. Hon. Mr. May presided over a good attendance.

The report stated that the membership showed gratifying increase, as many as 91 joined during the year, which after deducting resignations brought the total from 166 to 189. The religious, social, educational and athletic departments were in a healthy condition. In all 34 debates in parliamentary form had been held under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society, 13 lectures had been given, and good use was being made of the Library. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature was the removal of the deficit of 1907-08 which was wiped off, and the report expresses the indebtedness of the Association to the business community of Hongkong for its support.

The report was unanimously adopted. The retiring directors, Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. H. W. Slade, Dr. A. P. Wilder, Rev. F. T. Johnson, and Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, were re-elected. Messrs. A. H. Harris and J. R. Wood were elected to vacancies on the Board of Directors.

At the subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors office-bearers for 1909 were appointed as follows:—Chairman, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. P. H. Hoyle; hon. treasurer, Mr. G. Piercy; recording secretary, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The seventh report of the board of directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company Office, Victoria Buildings, at 11.15 a.m., on Thursday, the 28th January, is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The net profit for the year, including 1907-1908, brought forward from last account after paying dividend of 7 per cent. on the paid up capital after providing for which and writing off Directors' and Auditors' fees there remains a balance of £217,100.23 to be carried to credit of a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. A. J. Raymond having resigned, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, was invited to join the Board and this appointment now requires confirmation.

Messrs. E. Shellin and C. S. Gubbay, now retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gourdie, who now retire, and are recommended for re-election.

W. J. GREGSON,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 14th January 1909.

BALANCE SHEET.

December 31st, 1908.	
LIABILITIES.	
Capital—25,000 shares at \$100 each	\$ 2,500,000
—of which are issued	12,500
—of which are at \$100 each	1,250,000
Loans Payable	937,500.00
Accounts Payable	362,250.00
Balance of Profit and Loss A/c.	1,946.35
	287,825.23
ASSETS.	
Cash	\$ 1,589,521.58
Amount invested in mortgages	4,885.34
Amount invested in property	277,465.08
Furniture	1,291,172.98
Accounts Receivable	658.33
	15,318.85
	\$ 1,589,521.58
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Dr.	\$ c.
To Charge Account	7,631.90
Repairs to Property	594.80
—own Rent Account	1,994.00
Government Rates Account	446.36
Fire Insurance Account	487.75
Balance to be appropriated as follows:—	
Directors' Fees	\$ 5,000.00
Auditors' Fees	100.00
Dividend of 7 per cent.	
for the year	65,625.00
Balance to be carried to	
New A/c.	217,100.23
	287,825.23
	\$ 287,825.23
Cr.	\$ c.
By Balance from 1907	287,410.92
By Interest	5,768.45
By Rents	5,663.59
By Corp Fees	6.00
	\$298,879.03

JAPAN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, January 2nd.
TOKYO-RAILWAY COMPANY AND DOMESTIC POLITICS.

The year closes with the Diet in session and only the formal part of its work done. It will resume business towards the end of this month, and in the meantime the Government may consider it advisable to settle a question that is capable of disturbing to the depths the quiet course of domestic politics and of even placing the Cabinet itself in jeopardy. I refer to the application of the Tokyo Railway Co., for permission to raise its fares. To outsiders this may seem a matter of purely local interest, having no relation at all to politics, much less to the stability of the Government in power, but in fact, it is a subject of the deepest interest to citizens of Tokyo, who seem unanimously opposed to the company, and it is by this lever that certain political parties, by fermenting the agitation against the company, hope to make their influence felt in the Diet. It is not too much to say that the Government may stand or fall according to its attitude towards the railway fare question and its method of dealing with the application for an increase.

THE COMPANY VERSUS THE CITY.

In recent letters to the *Hongkong Daily Press* I have dealt with the position of the company, but a brief outline may be re-stated herein in order that the present situation may be fully understood. The company runs its trains by virtue of a charter obtained from the city some few years ago. This agreement, however, it was regarded at the time it was signed, seems now, in the light of subsequent events, to have been expressly drawn up for the advantage of the city and disadvantage of the company. It is thoroughly unbusinesslike from an equitable point of view. The company is now carrying out extensions it is bound to construct within a certain time into distant suburbs, and within fifty years the whole property has to be turned over to the city gratis. These extensions, until the population increases sufficiently, will always be impracticable, but nevertheless, they are built at a cost per mile little less than those in the centre of the city. This heavy capital outlay can only have one effect unless the fare is raised. But the company cannot increase its fare without the permission first of the city authorities, secondly of the local authorities, and thirdly of the Home Office itself.

When the three old companies were amalgamated with a subscribed capital of 60,000,000 yen the outlook was bright, for individually the companies had been paying and suffered under no serious restrictions. From whatever cause, mismanagement or other, the rate of dividend has gradually declined, but this, instead of evoking sympathy from the citizens seems to have had an opposite effect. The cry has always been that the company is corrupt and mismanaged, and this, is a country where corruption and mismanagement are not uncommon, will at once rouse the popular indignation, for it is the people who are always the victims of corruption. The company did not improve its position when, last year, it attempted to dispose of its property to the city at a price about 50 per cent above par.

The municipalisation question was just as obnoxious to the citizens as the fare proposal now is, and when the Home Office refused its consent after months of delay great satisfaction was felt, while the company remained as unpopular as ever and has now raised a second storm in an effort to obtain what some believe to be its rights.

IRRESOLUTE ATTITUDE OF THE AUTHORITIES. But to anybody acquainted with the facts there can be no doubt where the blame lies. The Company may be corrupt, but the authorities themselves are even more blameworthy. The delay in coming to a decision in the municipalisation proposal was inexcusable. Months were spent in negotiations when weeks should have been sufficient for a thorough investigation of the facts and a judicial decision. The regular course of business was checked, the share market was demoralised, by an affair which in any other country in the world would have been treated promptly as a matter of business and decided accordingly.

What will be the conduct of the authorities in the present question? The company has put forward a simple application for an increase of fare, submitting figures which show that if the company is to provide suitable reserves the present fare will not pay a proper dividend. The application has already been partially granted by the municipal assembly, and the latter is, of course, accused of having been bought [accusations of corruption against both the company and the city authorities are so general that little notice is taken of allegations which in any other country would have to be substantiated]. The application is next, I believe, to come before the Governor of Tokyo-fu, and if he grants it, it will go before the Home Office. Now, presumably, this application was considered by the municipal assembly, and they favoured an increase by one sen (one farthing) because they thought this was just and right. But it is claimed that the assembly did not give it sufficient consideration and passed it hurriedly, having been "influenced." In this case the duty of the higher authorities is clear. The municipal assembly ought to be out of office if not in jail. Either the application was passed on its merits, or the municipal assembly was influenced in some way that is a disgrace to them as public men. These facts ought to be perfectly clear to the police, who in Japan, it must be remembered, are in the service of the Government and not of the municipality. The police, representing the executive authority of Tokyo, do nothing; in fact they have even been charged with being in collusion with the company too!

A SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING, POLICE AND SOCIETY.

Sufficient has been said to show that the Government authorities of Tokyo ought to be on trial before the bar of public opinion, if half of what one hears is true, this is certainly the case, but the national attitude is—*Shikataganai*, "it can't be helped." The day will come, however, when this word will not be used in such a connection, but as yet public opinion is only in its infancy and even when aroused, like a child, is prone to resort to violence. But with regard to the remarkable charge of the police being in collusion with the company. This was made after the violent meeting of shareholders held at the 28th ult. when the behaviour of the police, even to an onlooker innocent of the under currents of Japanese life, "left much to be desired." The meeting was attended by hundreds of dissatisfied men, dissatisfied at the small dividend and thoroughly distrusting the integrity of the directors, who sat in a row on the platform of the hall—the institution of the Y. M. C. A. curiously enough—facing a threatening crowd. No sooner had the chairman opened his mouth than rising voices from various parts of the hall called upon the directors to resign, charged them with corruption, and the storm began. An accountant and director made statements which were challenged by a man a member of the Diet, who appeared prepared to argue reasonably on facts and figures, and looked fully determined to do so. But he was interrupted; others tried to speak and then pandemonium reigned. Fighting began at the rear of the hall, one party being benighted and attacked from all sides. Gradually the centre of disturbance moved towards the platform, when one or two individuals who had spoken out against the company were brutally treated, it appears by "social" ruffians who can be hired to do anything. Gradually the disputes lost all semblance to such as might easily take place at a political or company meeting. Individuals were attacked and severely handled, brutally handled, kicked in the stomach and struck with fiendish vindictiveness as they were lying helpless on the floor. The writer did not know at that time that these men, the assailants, were hired to do their contemptible work, who were admitted to the meeting on the strength of holding shares presented by the company. Such is the allegation, which, however, is denied by the company. He was ignorant of the under currents that moved the storm, but reflected that in many lively experiences of political and other meetings where feeling ran high he had never seen anything to approach this in Tokyo for its display of malicious brutality.

After several individuals had been "dealt with" and put out, the police sailed in. All this time they had been waiting outside in force, but do not appear to have attempted to interfere when it was most necessary they should do so. When the fighting was over they stood together in a group, talking to various civilians and arguing with some. Curious procedure, this! The police did not attempt to arrest anybody, although there were those present in the hall, if justice were meted out to them, who richly deserved terms in prison for assault of the character described briefly above. The business of the meeting ended in only one way, for the great majority of the holders of shares were in favour of the directors' report and the discontented left to renew their agitation at a later date. Some curious matters have been made public since this meeting the most remarkable being that the Police were suborned, that they were in favour of the company and therefore did not do their duty at the meeting, and also that the *soshi* were employed by the directors. Were such a charge made against the police of London, for example it would be a most serious affair, to be followed promptly by the most serious investigation and the most severe punishment of the guilty. In Tokyo the charge has led the chief of the Metropolitan police to question the police inspector responsible, and impress upon this officer the necessity of being impartial! The question of the guilt or innocence of the inspector and his subordinates does not appear to have been considered: the charge stands, that the police of Tokyo are capable of being suborned and are, therefore, morally, no better than the *soshi* *garobutsu*, types of men who can be hired to commit anything from murder downwards.

Currents and undercurrents about the question of the Tokyo Railway Company and its fare proposals are strong and deep; the subject is uppermost in the minds of the masses: what might appear to an impartial observer a question of business to be settled between the company and the authorities is one that is discussed most violently by a press that does not hesitate to incite the masses by means of cartoon and the written word to the use of physical force. This is permitted by the Tokyo police. In short, the company is charged with being corrupt to the core, and does not take action; to establish its integrity, the mob is incited to violence by the press, but the police take no action against the newspapers; and, most serious of all, the police themselves are accused, while the highest authorities of the Government look on, apparently unconcerned.

SHIPPING AT SAIGON.

The Summary of Shipping cleared in 1908 at Saigon shows that vessels flying the British flag far outnumber any others doing business at this port. The figures are:

NATIONALITIES.	No.	Tons.
American	17	14,742
Austrian	1	3,779
British	167	834,593
Dutch	6	14,492
French	37	45,150
German	15	35,774
Japanese	75	27,933
Norwegian	24	49,263
Russian	91	92,619
Spanish	1	3,154
Swedish	1	2,655
	6	8,353
Total	471	698,467
Messageries Maritimes	166	382,237
Messageries Fluviales	25	9,776
Chargeurs Reunis	27	190,330
	589	1,190,780

HAMBURG LETTER.

[WRITTEN FOR "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hamburg, Dec. 24th, 1908.
THE YEAR 1908.

The year which is now drawing to a close will leave behind few pleasant recollections in commercial circles, not having brought the revival of trade after the slump of last winter that was confidently predicted at its opening. Instead of an improvement setting in, general stagnation has reigned during the past twelve months: an unprecedented amount of tonnage has been lying idle in the different ports of the world, the export trade has languished and the home trade, in spite of plentiful harvests everywhere, has shown no animation, and most industries have been obliged to curtail their production to a considerable extent in consequence. Unemployment has assumed vast proportions in nearly every country and the strenuous efforts made to relieve it have only been partially successful. Political complications and the unsatisfactory financial position of some of the great States have added to the general gloom. Nevertheless the prevailing pessimism would not appear to be wholly justified, for signs of an improvement are discernible in most quarters, and, although the rift in the clouds may at present be no larger than a man's hand, it is plainly perceptible to the unbiased mind: greater activity in trade is reported from United States and even in Europe many industries are increasing their working hours. The stocks of goods which, owing to overproduction in the past, had accumulated in foreign markets are gradually disappearing so that a near revival of the export demand may be expected whilst the cheapness of money will no doubt tend to stimulate enterprise which no long has lain dormant. The rate of discount of the Reichsbank which in the beginning of the year stood at 7½ per cent, was on January 13th reduced to 6½ per cent, on the 22nd of that month to 6 per cent, and has since gone down to 4 per cent, at which it has remained since June 18th, bills in the open market being done at 2½ per cent. A further hopeful feature is that the estimates of the dividends of public companies now being put forth exceed expectations in a great many instances, although in others, such as the Hamburg-American Line and the Norddeutsche Lloyd, shareholders will probably have to be satisfied with the recollection of the dividends of the past. Taking things all round, however, there seems reason to hope that the wish for "a happy and prosperous New Year" may materialize sooner than anticipated.

Regarding changes in the Banking world, I learn that the Deutsche Bank of Berlin is going to open a branch office in Constantinople.

A penny postage between this country and the United States will be introduced on January 1st, but it appears that the reduction will only apply to letters carried by German mail steamers, the heavy transit charges through France, Belgium and Holland not permitting of its being extended to other routes. General disappointment is felt at this, as so far only about 46 per cent of the correspondence has been forwarded by the direct lines, and the authorities will no longer be in a position to send letters by the shortest way as has been the custom hitherto. Besides, the entire loss arising out of the penny rate on all letters to the States is estimated at no more than a million marks or about £50,000, a sum which, considering the great advantage to the mercantile community of a uniform reduced rate, seems hardly important enough to justify the differentiation, although economy may be the order of the day in all government departments.

THE FINANCIAL REFORM BILL.

The financial reform bill has been making "but slow progress in the Reichstag. The new excise duties on spirits, wine, beer and tobacco meet with strong opposition on the part of producers and the trade. The taking over of the manufacture of spirits by the State is condemned as a monopoly likely to cause serious losses especially to landowners and the small distillers; the duty on wine, it is urged, will spell ruin to the vine-growers; as to spirits, etc. out a precarious existence, owing to the uncertainty of the crop; whilst only large breweries, it is alleged, will be able to bear the strain of the tax. Moreover, it is argued that as the consumer will in the end have to pay the duties the poorer classes will be the principal sufferers. The tax on advertisements is objected to as hampering trade, advertising having become almost a necessity in all branches of business. As to the extension of the succession duties to wives and children and the proposal to limit the right of inheritance to direct descendants the idea is strongly objected to, partly on sentimental grounds, whereas the tax on exemption from military service would be readily assented to, if put in a different form, why, it is asked, wait until the death of a person? Would it not be more just that young men who for some reason or other have been rejected, or in their place their fathers, should as an equivalent for the expense and time saved according to their means pay a certain amount annually for a certain number of years?

New taxes are never popular but it is generally admitted that something has to be done, only so far public opinion seems to favour direct taxation. To this Mr. M. M. Warburg, whose paper on the financial mobilization of the empire in case of war I had occasion to mention some time ago, replies in an article just published in the *Bank Archiv*. He says that the question is this, whether to leave direct taxation to the constituent States, thus preserving the federal character of the empire, or to hand it over to the imperial government, the inevitable consequence of which would be, to convert what is now a federation of independent states into an empire comprising so many provinces. The continuance of a federal state he considers essential not only from a political point of view, but also for economic reasons, which

demand a plurality of independent centres. The line should therefore be distinctly drawn and the income tax and that on real and personal property be safeguarded against the encroachments of the empire. Any increase in the succession duties and on dividends should be reserved to the separate States, or the financial straight in which the Imperial Government now finds itself will of acertainty extend to the component States. He goes on to point out that the system of direct taxation is not without certain drawbacks when left to a body elected by universal suffrage like the Reichstag, for it will, as a rule, be inclined to favour the majority of the electorata by shifting the burden of taxation on to the shoulders of the well to do classes. If carried to extremes this will impede the accumulation of work and cause the source of supplies, the income tax, to flow less freely.

In view of the unfavourable results of the financial policy of the Imperial government with regard to the economic situation of the country itself, its financial relations with other States and its financial resources in case of war, he holds that sacrifices on the part of the people are imperatively called for in order to permit a system of financial reforms to be carried out effectively, for on a thorough and wise reorganisation of the finances of the country depends, he thinks, the future welfare of Germany.

REVIEWS.

Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio, translated and annotated by HERBERT A. GILES. Published by Kelly and Walsh, Limited.

This is a second edition of a selection of the stories of P'u Sung-ling (Lin-hsien) whose work, as Mr. Giles says has been for the best part of two centuries as familiar throughout the length and breadth of China as are the tales of the "Arabian Nights" in all English-speaking communities. In the English-speaking countries the "Arabian Nights" are regarded as fairy tales, *par excellence*, but in China it is not children alone who believe in the supernatural wonders related in the collection of stories known as the *Liao Chai*. The work embraces alike stories of Taoist devilry and magic, marvellous accounts of impossible countries beyond the sea, simple scenes of Chinese every-day life, and notices of extraordinary natural phenomena. From the whole Mr. Giles has selected for publication one hundred and sixty-four of the best and most characteristic stories. In no other single volume can we learn so much of the folk-lore of China and as a guide to the manners, customs, and social life of this vast Empire the work is of the greatest value.

Chats on Oriental China. By J. F. BLACKER. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

This volume of over 400 pages, copiously illustrated with reproductions of rare specimens and factory marks, is what it claims to be, a hand book indispensable to collectors of old Chinese and Japanese porcelain. The descriptions accompanying each picture are very informing and we can support the author in his statement that the collector who masters this book may betake himself to the museums with considerable confidence that he will be in a position to understand, in fact to read the pieces which he wishes to study. In a book issued as this one is at the popular price of 5s. the illustrations are necessarily photographic and not coloured but the photographs are excellently reproduced and the reader gets a perfect idea of the decoration as well as the shape of the rare pieces selected for illustration.

The Inner Life of the United States. By Count VAY DE VAY AND LUKODO. London: John Murray.

The author makes no pretensions to having written a book on America. His purpose has rather been to trace some of those characteristics of a country still in its formative and growing period, which have most struck him. The activity, diligence, money-making and spending, thought and intelligence, and higher ideals of the country were especially the subjects of his studies—in short the mentality of the people and the psychology of the country. A keen observer of men and things, and a good writer, the Count has given to the world a fascinating volume which we cordially commend to the notice of the public as a book well worth reading.

Who's Who. London: A. and C. Black.

Who's Who can't be reviewed. Like the Bible and the dictionary it has established itself in all libraries, and to indicate its merits is to attempt a work of supererogation. *Who's Who* needs no advertisement. Its value is too well known and too generally appreciated. Nowhere is it more frequently consulted than in the newspaper offices, and certainly it has no greater advocate than the busy pressman who is under a deep debt of gratitude for its assistance. The volume for 1909 has been revised with the usual accuracy and thoroughness, making this standard reference book more valuable than ever.

Who's Who Year Book 1909. London: Adam and Charles Black.

Information in a concise yet comprehensive form, is the distinguishing feature of this publication. All sorts of useful lists and tables are given under properly classified headings, and the value of the book is worth more than the small price charged.

Swedish Industri-och Exportkalender.

The "Swedish Trade Index," is edited and published by the General Export Association of Sweden, Stockholm. The book contains, in English, German, French and Spanish, commercial and statistical information as well as names and addresses of nearly 2000 manufacturing and exporting Swedish firms. The work is obtainable from "Aktiehandelsgesellschaft W. Tullberg" in Stockholm, at a price of 6s. post-paid.

THERE IS NO
REASON WHY
ANY HOME
SHOULD BE
WITHOUT A

PIANO

WE HIRE FOR

\$10 PER MONTH

ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LTD.

ECZEMA MADE HER
GIVE UP WORK

Hands, Arms, and Feet Affected—
Medical Treatment Made Hands
Swell and Run Water—Was as
Helpless as a Baby—Followed
a Neighbour's Advice and Her

CURE BY CUTICURA
HAS BEEN PERMANENT

"My daughter, Mrs. Hannah Austin, lives with me, and in September, 1908, she was in a dreadful state on her hands and feet which a doctor said was eczema. He gave her a box of ointment which caused her hands to swell and run water. She was in a dreadful state and as helpless as a baby. A neighbour told me of Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. Being employed in the mills as a silk worker, my daughter had had to give up work for a fortnight, but after using Cuticura Remedies for a few days she was able to resume her occupation. The disease not only affected her hands and feet but went up to her elbows. In all she had two boxes of Cuticura Ointment (some of which is still left), and one bottle of Cuticura Pills. There has been no return of the distressing eruption and she is now working regularly. Mrs. Margaret Doxey, 40, Broad St., Leek, Staffordshire, June 16, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

LET MOTHERS KNOW

That a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single anointing with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, will afford instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tormented babies, and rest for tired, worn-out mothers when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Soothe, and Cuticura Pills to Purify the Blood. A Single Box Often Cures. Sold throughout the World. Depot: London, 59, Chancery Lane, W.C. (Opposite the Old Bailey). Agents: Messrs. J. B. Allen & Co., Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole Agents, Hongkong, 11, Queen's Road, Central.

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The Writers and Artists' Year Book, 1909.

London: Adam and Charles Black.

This is a directory for writers, artists and photographers and will be found extremely useful to the dabbler in literature and to the man with a camera when they wish to find a market for their productions. In this work special attention has been paid to all details of importance and the fullest information obtainable is given.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 21st at 11.30 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably to moderately over E. Japan and Formosa respectively.

The anticyclonic area remains over the continent to the North of the Yangtze, while pressure is still relatively low to the S. of the Loochoos.

Strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (a) N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between Canton and Hongkong and Lamcocks. (b) Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Canton and Hongkong and Lamcocks. (c) Same as No. 1.

(d) N. winds, fresh or moderate; fair, cloudy.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charante, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Powder Charmant will enable you to do it. For Specialists for the Skin are the study of

Medicine. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY) and TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 22nd and 23rd inst., respectively.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [222]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY) and TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 22nd and 23rd inst., respectively.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [223]

ALEXANDRA CINEMATOPH

No. 2, ZETLAND STREET—CORNER OF HOOSAIN-ALI'S—NEAR CLOCK TOWER.

The Coolest and most Central Hall.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.

No Artists but THE LATEST FILMS FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

FAMILY PROGRAMME.

Hours 9.15 to 11 P.M.

Admission \$1.20, 80 cts. and 50 cts.

MATINEES—TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 22ND

& TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 23RD JAN.

At 3 P.M.

Children Half Price.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [224]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 200 of 1908

Between

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL

a Bankrupt Plaintiff,

and

JOHN LEMM, Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a

WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT

returnable on the 6th day of February,

1909, against all the property movable and

immovable of the above Defendant within the

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong

has been issued in this action pursuant to

Section 453 of the Hongkong Code of Civil

Procedure.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

225

TO LET.

LARGE, BRIGHT, LIGHT, COMFORT.

ABLE DOUBLE ROOM, suit two

Bachelor Friends, 875 each. Seven minutes

from Clock Tower. Harbour View. First

Level. Very Good Table. Apply A. N.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1909. [226]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA AND BORDEAUX.

THE Steamship

"BENVOLICH"

Captain Webster, will be despatched as above

on or about 25th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [227]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS &

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:

Hongkong Sanitary Board Election.

American Politics.

The British Parliamentary.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong News.

Sanitary Board.

Serious Stealing Affair.

The "Fetich" Affair.

The Sanitary Election.

The District in Italy.

Alleged Opium Smuggling in the

Philippines.

Supreme Court.

Consular Changes in China.

A Derailed Junk with a Starving Crew.

Kulungu (Army) Municipal Council.

Englishman Murdered in the Interior.

Our Military Contribution.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to

addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each

or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in

advance postage 82.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selections for South China.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

3, Duddell Street, Hongkong,

Shipping and Insurance Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MID-LESBROUGH, ANTWERP,

LONDON, COLOMBO AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMBA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Con-

signees of cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods, are being landed and placed at their risk

in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where

each consignment will be sorted out mark by

mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by 28th Jan., will be

subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignee's

and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed

hour. All claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here, after which

date they cannot be recognised. No claims will

be admitted after the goods have left the

Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1909. [223]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA COMMERCIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of the CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,

LTD., will be held at the Company's Registered

Office No. 5, Queen's Building, Chater Road,

Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th

January, 1909, at 3 P.M., to transact the

Ordinary Business of the Company.

J. SCOTT HARSTON,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1909. [212]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-

TION, COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING

of Shareholders in this Company will be held

at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings,

on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1909,

at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the

Report of the Directors together with a

Statement of Accounts for the year ending

31st December 1908.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the

Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY,

the 28th January, at 3 P.M., and on

THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1909, during

which period no transfer of shares can be

registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1909. [188]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO.,

LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY

MEETING of Shareholders in this Company

will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria

Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 28th January,

1909, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of

receiving the Report of the Directors together

with Statement of Accounts for the year ending

31st December, 1908.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the

Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the

19th January to THURSDAY, the 28th Jan.

(both days inclusive), during which period no

transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY

COMPANY, LIMITED.

General Agents for the

West Point Building Company, Ltd.,

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [178]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

& AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY

MEETING of Shareholders in this Company

will be held at the GENERAL MANAGERS'

OFFICE, Second floor, 8A, Des Vaux Road, on

FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1909, at 2.30

o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the

Report of the Directors together with State-

ment of Accounts for the Year ending 31st

December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the

Company will be CLOSED from 22nd January to

29th January (both days inclusive) during which

period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

For the Board of Directors,

A. F. ARCULLI,

Hongkong, 14th January, 1909. [199]

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4448 repre-

senting 8 Shares of THE YANGTZE

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, registered

in the name of HOW CHONG (何昌) has

been declared to be LOST.

This is to Give Notice that if the above-

mentioned Certificate be not presented at this

Office within One Month from Date, a New

Certificate will be issued in place thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. B. JACKSON,

Secretary.

No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai,

13th January, 1909. [206]

INTIMATIONS

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF

PERFORMING WILD

ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT AT 9 P.M.

OUR ALL STAR COMPANY

HEADED BY THE MARVELLOUS

FRANTZ TROUPE.

COME AND SEE

THE GREAT ANIMAL ACT!

AND

WILLIAM SCHULTZ LOOPING

THE LOOP.

NEXT MATINEES—

TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AND

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

JAN. 22ND & 23RD, AT 3.30 P.M.

Doors Open at 2.30 P.M.

Children Half-Price at Matinees only.

Prices ... \$3, \$2, \$1 and

50 cts. for Chinese only.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

A Special Service of Cars will run between

Post Office and the Circus before and after the

Performance.

COL. R. LOVE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1909. [164]

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Government Notification

No. 19, the EXCHANGE BANKS will

be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC

BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY) and TO-

MORROW (SATURDAY), 22nd & 23rd inst.

Hongkong, 18

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 23rd Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSSEILLES	SUNDA	About 27th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NORE	About 30th Jan.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 26th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 31st Jan. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 2nd Febr. 3 P.M.
MANILA CARNIVAL—February 2nd to 9th 1909.		
REDUCED RETURN FARE of \$50.00 available for 6 weeks will be issued for the following Passenger Steamers—		
"TEAN"	leaving Hongkong	26th January.
"CHANGSHA"	leaving Hongkong	31st Jan.
"TAMING"	leaving Hongkong	2nd February.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* ANPING VIA SWATOW ("SHOSHU MARU")	Capt. JICHI	FRIDAY, 22nd Jan.,
* AMOI		at 8 A.M.
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW ("DALJIN MARU")	Capt. I. SANURAI	SUNDAY, 24th Jan.,
* AMOI		at 9 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Unrivaled Table. Direct Bill of Lading to all Ports and North China Ports.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON
THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS
PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 26th Jan. at Noon.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL
ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR
BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1909.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 26th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wed. day, 27th Jan. 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 29th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 4th Febr. Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 5th Febr. 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Febr. Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY 2ND TO 9TH, 1909.

A Special Reduced Fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 29th January, and 5th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
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STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 30th Jan. Noon.
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As a special inducement to intending Visitors to the Philippine Carnival, we are offering a reduced fare of \$60 for passage to Manila and return by our s.s. "ZAFIRO" sailing SATURDAY, the 30th January.

Tickets issued at this reduced rate will be available for return by either the s.s. "ZAFIRO" leaving Manila on 7th February or the s.s. "RUBI" leaving Manila on 13th February.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909.

[14-174-11]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	About 19th January.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CATHAY"	On 10th February.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and	"YEDDO"	Middle of February.
COPENHAGEN		

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1909.

6

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EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—
EUROPEAN LINE.FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED
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KAMO MARU	(Capt. F. L. Sommer)	On Tues. 26th Jan.
MISHIMA MARU	(Capt. A. E. Moses)	On Wed. 10th Feb.
MIYASAKI MARU	()	About Wed. 24th Mar.
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Hongkong, 7th January, 1909.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
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DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES:
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	KAWACHI MARU	6101	WED. DAY, 3rd Feb., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU	6112	WED. DAY, 17th Feb., at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE	AKI MARU	6444	TUESDAY, 2nd Feb., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ITO MARU	6320	TUESDAY, 16th Feb., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU	5076	FRIDAY, 22nd Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	YAWATA MARU	3317	FRIDAY, 19th Febr., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	6131	SATURDAY, 23rd Jan., at Daylight.
	YETOPORU MARU	3949	MONDAY, 25th Jan., at Noon.
	MOYORI MARU	3255	SATURDAY, 30th Jan., at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU	5339	WED. DAY, 17th Febr., at Noon.

* Omitting Yokohama.
† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.
‡ Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round the World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Canton Road.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
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TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

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S.S. SAXONIA	... 27th Jan.
S.S. DORTMUND	... 8th Febr.
S.S. SIEBIA	... 18th Febr.
S.S. JILLYRIA	... 18th Febr.
S.S. SILEBIA	... 28th Febr.
S.S. AMBRIA	... 11th March
S.S. LIBERIA	... 19th March

HOMeward.

FOR ROTTERDAM BREMEN & HAMBURG	S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	... 30th Jan.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. BARCELONA	... 30th Jan.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SAVONIA	... 23rd Febr.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. ANDALUSIA	... 27th Febr.
FOR NEW YORK:	S.S. ARAGONIA	... 31st Jan.

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Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909.

Hongkong Office

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHU	SHANGHAI	First half of Febr.	JAVA	First half of Febr.
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	First half of Febr.	SHANGHAI	First half of Febr.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Febr.	SHANGHAI	First half of Febr.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of Febr.	JAPAN	First half of Febr.
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Yook Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1909.

Telephone No. 375.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

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CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

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VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 22nd, 1909, STAYING
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MARSEILLES	APRIL 17TH.
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Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.

[1600]

PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

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Tons Reg.

"PRINZESS ALICE"	10,911	ON MARCH 10TH.
Capt. G. ROHR.		
"KLEIST"	9,000	ON MARCH 24TH.
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"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,630	ON APRIL 7TH.
Capt. F. v. BINZER.		

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.

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BETWEEN

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THE MAN WHO GAVE GOOD ADVICE.

BY MAURICE BARING.

When he was a child his baby brother came to him one day and said that their elder brother, who was grown up, had got a beautiful small ship in his room. Should he ask him for it? The child who gave good advice said: "No, if you ask him for it he will say you are a spoilt child; but go and play in his room with it before he gets up in the morning; and he will give it to you." The baby brother followed this advice, and sure enough two days afterwards he appeared triumphant in the nursery with the ship in his hands, saying: "He said I might choose the ship or picture-book." Now the picture-book was a coloured edition. Baron Munchausen's adventures; the boy who gave good advice had seen it and hankered for it. As his baby brother had refused it there could be no harm in asking for it, so the next time his elder brother sent him on an errand (it was to fetch a pin-cushion from his room), judging the moment to be propitious, he said to him: "May I have the picture-book that baby wouldn't have?" "I don't like little boys who ask," answered the big brother. And there the matter ended.

The child who gave good advice went to school. There was a rage for stag beetles at the school; the boys painted them and made them run races on a chessboard. They imagined—rightly or wrongly—that some stag beetles were much faster than others. A little boy called Bell possessed the stag beetle which was the favourite for the coming races. Another boy called Mason was consumed with longing for this stag beetle, and Bell had said he would give it him in exchange for Mason's catapult, which was famous in the school for the unique straightness of its two prongs. Mason went to the boy who gave good advice and asked him for his opinion. "Don't swap it for your cat," said the boy who gave good advice, "because Bell's stag beetle may not win after all; and even if it does stag beetles won't be the rage for long. The best in the school, and yours is the best in the best in the school." Mason took the advice. When the races came off the stag beetles were so erratic that no prize was awarded, and they immediately ceased to be the rage. The rage for stag beetles was succeeded by a rage for secret alphabets. One boy invented a secret alphabet made of simple hieroglyphics, which was imparted only to a select few, who spent their spare time in corresponding with each other by these cryptic signs. The boy who gave good advice was not of those initiated into the mystery of the cipher, and he longed to be. He made several overtures, but they were all rejected, the reason being that boys of the second division could not let a "third division squit" into their secrets. At last the boy who gave good advice offered to one of the initiated the whole of his stamp collection in return for the secret of the alphabet. This offer was accepted. The boy took the stamp collection, but the boy who gave good advice received in return not the true alphabet but a sham one especially manufactured for him. This he found out later, but recriminations were useless, besides which the rage for secret alphabets soon died out and was replaced by a rage for aquariums, news, and natterjack toads.

The boy went to a public school. He was a rag. His rag-master had two fags. One morning the other fag came to the boy who gave good advice, and said: "Clarke (he was the rag-master) told me three days ago to clean his football boots. He's been staying out, and hasn't used them and I forget. He'll want them to-day, and now there isn't time. I shall pretend I did clean them." "No, don't do that," said the boy who gave good advice, "because if you say you have cleaned them he will lick you twice as much for having cleaned them badly—say you forgot." The advice was taken, and the rag-master merely said: "Don't forget again." A little later the fag-master had some friends to tea, and told the boy who gave good advice to boil him six eggs for not more than three minutes and a half. The boy who gave good advice, while they were on the fire, took part in a rag which was going on in the passage; the result was that the eggs remained seven minutes in boiling water. They were hard. When the fag-master pointed this out and asked the boy what he meant by it, the boy who gave good advice persisted in his statement that they had been exactly three minutes and a half in the saucepan and that he had timed them by his watch. So the fag-master cuffed him for telling lies.

The boy who gave good advice grew into a man and went to the University. There he made friends with a man called Crawley, who went to a neighbouring race meeting one day and lost two or three hundred pounds. "I must raise the money from a money-lender somehow," said Crawley to the man who gave good advice, "and on no account must the Master hear of it, or he would send me down or write home, which would be worse." "On the contrary," said the man who gave good advice, "you must go straight to the Master and tell him all about it. He will like you twice as much for ever afterwards; he never minds people getting into scrapes when he happens to like them, and he like you and believes you have a great career before you." Crawley went to the Master of the college and made a clean breast of it. The Master told him he had been foolish—very foolish; but he arranged the whole matter in such a manner that it never came to the ears of Crawley's extremely violent temper and puritanical father. The man who gave good advice got a "First" in Mods, and everyone felt that he did brilliantly in nearly all his papers; but during the Latin unseem a temporary and sudden lapse of memory came over him and he forgot the English for "manubise," which the day before he had known quite well means prize-money. In fact the word was written on the first page of his notebook. The word was in his brain, but a small shutter had closed on it for the moment and he could not recall it. He looked over his neighbour's shoulder. His neighbour had translated it, "footy." He copied the word mechanically, knowing it was wrong. As he did so he was detected and accused of cribbing. He denied the charge; the matter was investigated, the papers were compared, and the man who gave good advice was disqualified. In all his other papers he had done incomparably better than anyone else.

When he left Oxford the man who gave good advice went into a Government office. He had not been in it long before he perceived that by certain simple reforms the work of the office could be done twice as effectively and half as expensively. He embodied these reforms in a memorandum and they were not long afterwards adopted. He became private secretary to Snipe, a rising politician, and persuaded him to change his party and his politics. Snipe, owing to this advice, became a Cabinet Minister, and the man

who gave good advice, having inherited some money, stood for Parliament himself. He stood as a Conservative at a General Election, and spoke eloquently to enthusiastic meetings. The wirepullers prophesied an overwhelming majority, when shortly before the poll, at one of his last meetings, he suddenly declared himself to be an Independent, and made a speech violently in favour of the Liberal Imperialist. The result was that the Liberal Imperialist got in by a huge majority, and the man who gave good advice was pelted with rotten eggs.

After this the man who gave good advice abandoned politics and took to finance; in this branch of human affairs he made the fortune of several of his friends, preventing some from putting their money in alluring South African schemes, and advising others to risk theirs on events which seemed to him certain, such as the election of a President or the short-lived nature of a revolution; events which he foresaw with intuition amounting to second-sight. At the same time he lost nearly all his own money by investing it in a company which professed to have discovered a manner cheap and rapid of transforming copper into platinum. He made the fortune of a publisher by insisting on the publication of a novel which six intelligent men had declared to be unreadable. It was called "The Conscience of John Digby," and when published it sold by thousands and tens of thousands. But he lost the handsome reward he received for this service by publishing at his own expense, on magnificent paper, an edition of Rabelais's works in their original tongue. He frequently spoke winners for his friends and for himself, but any money that he won at a race meeting he invariably lost coming home in the train on the Three Car Trunk.

Nor did he lose touch with politicians, and this brought about the final catastrophe. A great friend of his, the eminent John Brooke, had the chance of becoming Prime Minister. Parties were at that time in a state of confusion. The question was, Should his friend ally himself or sever himself forever from Mr. Capax Nissey, the leader of the Liberal-Aristocrat Party, who seemed to have a huge following? His friend, John Brooke, gave a small dinner to his most intimate friends in order to talk over the matter. The man who gave good advice was so eloquent, so cogent in his reasoning, so acute in his perception, that he persuaded Brooke to sever himself forever from Capax Nissey. He persuaded all who were present, with the exception of Mr. Short-Sight, who was a pig-headed man, who reasoned falsely. So annoyed did the man who gave good advice become with Short-Sight, and so excited in his reaction, that he finally lost his self-control, and hit him as hard as he could on the head—after Short-Sight had repeated a groundless assertion for the seventh time—with the poker. Short-Sight died, and the man who gave good advice was convicted of wilful murder. He gave admirable advice to his counsel, but threw away his own case as soon as he entered the box himself, which he insisted on doing. He was hanged in goal at Reading. Many people whom he had benefited in various ways visited him in prison, among others John Brooke, the Prime Minister. It is said that he would certainly have been reprieved, but for the intemperate and inexcusable letter he wrote to the Home Secretary from prison. "It's a great tragedy—he was a clever man," said Brooke, after dinner when they were discussing the misfortune at Downing-street; "a very clever man, but he had no judgment." "No," said Snipe, whose private secretary the man who gave good advice had been. "That's it. It was awful thing—but he had no judgment."—Daily Telegraph.

SLUMP IN SHIPPING.

DEASTIC PROPOSALS.

The depression in the shipping industry, says the London Daily Telegraph, has reached a point which has nearly exhausted the patience of owners. This is made clear from an intimation issued yesterday to the effect that meetings of shipping men are shortly to be held in New-Castle and other principal ports, with a view of devising some means of overcoming the present crisis. The feeling is apparently gaining ground that, in face of the situation which confronts them, shipowners must combine in their own defence, and incidentally, discourage further ship-construction. According to one owner, there is at the present time laid up in the ports of the United Kingdom something like a million and a quarter ton of shipping. This may be an over-estimate, but it probably does not seriously exaggerate the position. Every day sees more ships moored to the buoys. The total on the Tyne alone is now put at 120 vessels, mostly tramp steamers under the British flag, but a few liners are included. In the course of only a few days the Tyne figures have jumped from ninety to 120.

LAID-UP TONNAGE.

It might be thought that the withdrawal of so much tonnage from the market would favourably affect freights. But, as a matter of fact, it has had no influence in that direction. The ships that are not laid up are earning nothing, and according to all accounts, would save money if they were idle. In these circumstances it is not surprising that drastic proposals should be put forward. One which is to be formally considered is a scheme by Mr. Leonard MacCarthy, a New-Castle shipowner, who suggests the establishment of an international organisation of shipowners for the purpose of restricting the supply of tonnage to the various cargo trades. In a sense he proposes to proceed upon the basis outlined by the Germans, who are apparently quite as badly hit as English shipowners by the prevailing depression. But whereas Herr Ballin, whose interests are confined to liners, suggested that the older classes of passenger ships should be broken up, Mr. MacCarthy does not contemplate proceeding to that extremity. His scheme is for strictly controlling the supply of cargo boats. A representative organisation would, he contends, be able to decide exactly how much tonnage should be allotted to a particular branch of trade, in order that it may obtain remunerative freights, and every ton in excess of the required quantity would, by his plan, be laid up until things improved. This, according to the respective fleets of cargo-boats owned. The scheme implies, of course, that both British and foreign shipowners would be ready to place their interests in the hands of a combination commanding their confidence.

THE CARGO LINE.

This idea of laying up tonnage by agreement among shipowners is by no means new, but it has usually been associated with a proposal that the owners of idle ships shall receive compensation from those which are permitted to trade. The danger has, however, always been that the owners of ships of a less modern type would be quite willing to see them idle while boats of a more up-to-date character were earning freight in which they would share. Mr. MacCarthy's proposal is to get round this difficulty by allowing no compensation whatever to laid-up shipping, and, where an owner has only one vessel, to meet his case by a reduction in the period of enforced idleness. But it is confessed that there will be still greater difficulty in dealing with the case of the cargo

liners, whose business it is, naturally enough, to get as much trade as possible at the expense of the tramp interest. It is here that Mr. MacCarthy is primarily moving. This is the very difficulty which the Germans underestimated when their plan was put forward. In their case the proposal was, by the way, that shipbuilders should be compensated for agreeing to build no more vessels just at present. Mr. MacCarthy's scheme would leave the shipbuilder to his fate, the view being that a strict regulation of the tonnage available for particular trades would give owners no excuse for ordering new vessels.

A DESPERATE POSITION.

It is a somewhat proof of the severity of the depression that it should even be proposed to bring a scheme of this kind to the formal notice of British shipowners. When, two or three months ago, some such project was outlined in Germany, the disposition among British

shipowners was to regard it as wholly unwelcome. But since then matters have gone from bad to worse, until many British shipowners are disposed to agree that there is no reason why their should remain the only business in the world which is practically unorganised. Here and there it is true, an effort has been made to bring about an improvement of freight by a combination affecting a particular trade, but the immense quantity of tonnage available has always put the "cure into the people's hands." A really good combination has never been tried. How far it is possible to bring about a thoroughly comprehensive organisation of British and foreign shipping interests in the cargo-carrying trade still remains to be seen, but the gatherings which are to be held in the principal ports may, thanks to the desperate position of the industry, perhaps bring into line those who have hitherto seen no reason for stepping aside to shoulder.

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READ HER LETTER ABOUT IT:

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The immense popularity of Newbro's Herpicide, particularly among the better class, is due to the fact that it never disappoints. It does all and more than is claimed for it.

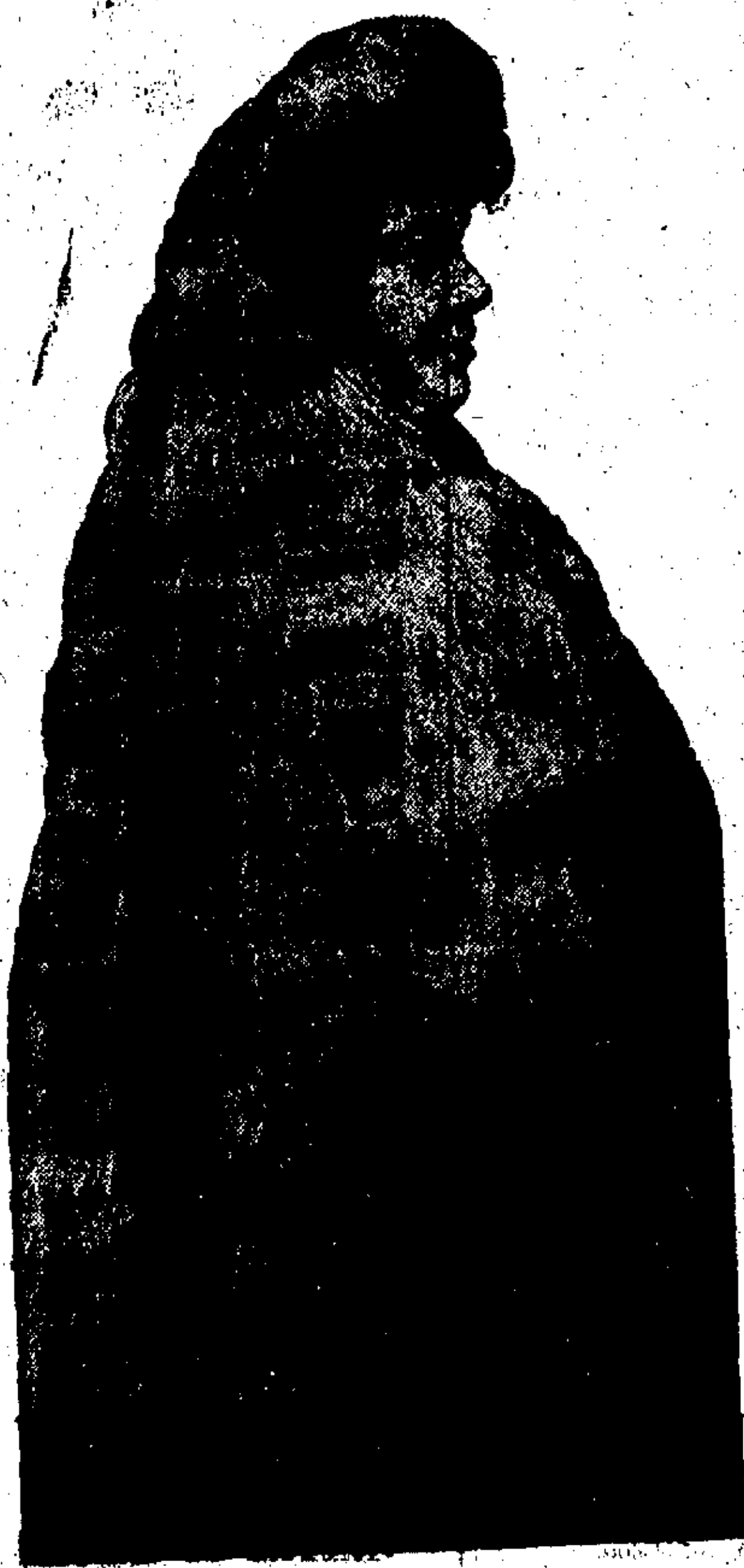
Its delightful fragrance, perfect clearness and freedom from grease or oil, appeal to the discriminating, and its cleansing, refreshing and health-giving effect upon the scalp is immediately apparent.

Herpicide makes the hair light and fluffy and gives it a silken gloss.

Extraordinarily long hair is a gift of Nature that relatively few possess, but not many would complain if they could save Nature's head covering in its original beauty and luxuriance.

The dandruff germ is the greatest enemy of abundant hair. This is on account of the highly contagious nature of dandruff, which makes it almost impossible to escape the disease without the occasional use of a germ destroying solution.

Newbro's Herpicide is the ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the dandruff germ." It promptly eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair and, (except in chronic baldness) restores the hair to its former health and activity. Herpicide stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.



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